

NAZI COMMANDS AT AUSCHWITZ

Archive Data Revealed

ERNST BÖHM

TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN BY ROSI ERHARD

STANDORT - UND KOMMANDANTURBEFEHLE AUSCHWITZ 1940-45

Tragically, the truth about Auschwitz is in the German archives, even exposed in a book semi-secretly nearly a decade ago, but is kept under the radar by the so-called journalists. There is, indeed, a conspiracy to destroy the great German empire and its people. This is why this recent German exposé, translated into English, is an important step in bringing larger circles of light into darkness. Are you

- Terrified over the horrors of Auschwitz you have been inundated with in Hollywood shows?
- Thinking automatically that the Nazis are the worst people in the world?
- Suspicious of Germans?
- Of German ancestry and feeling guilty?
- Not sure what to believe any longer with so much controversial media on YouTube?
- A World War Two buff seeking unusual information?

This book will give you evidence you probably have never heard of before and not more opinions and more lies! Here are exposed the plain facts from the archives of the German Empire. Find out how the Nazis really thought and acted and explode the myth about the SS. · **Rosi Erhard**

Nazi Commands at Auschwitz 1940 to 1945: Archive Data Revealed

Ernst Böhm

Translated from German by Rosi Erhard

First Published in German by Ende der Luege
“Kommandanturbefehle Auschwitz 1940 – 1945:
Eine Betrachtung”
Ernst Böhm, January 2018

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“More Light!”

This translation is dedicated to
lovely Canadian citizen and musician
Monika Schaefer.

Monika has been put into prison in
“other”-controlled Germany
in January of 2018.

Her “crime” is stating that
the Jewish Holocaust does not exist
and expressing remorse to her late
German mother on public media
that she is sorry for accusing her of
“not having done something
in Nazi Germany to prevent the
Holocaust”.

May Wolfgang Fröhlich, Horst Mahler, Ursula Haverbeck, Monika Schaefer, Gerd Ittner, and numerous others be released from prison in Germany. Their “crimes” are speaking history truth publically in the name of Democracy.

Rosi Erhard

Institut für Zeitgeschichte (IfZ)

Institut für Zeitgeschichte [Institute for History] is a facility established in Munich in 1949 by the Allied occupation under the name “German Institute for History of the National Socialist Period” and is put in charge of reeducating the German people under the guise of science. (Metapedia.org)

Since this institute is financed by the German people, and the documents represent official commands from a German organization, the so-called copyright entitlements for commands used here belong to the German people!

We provide parts of these unmodified documents of German history free of charge to all those interested. Hereby we see our duty fulfilled to deliver to the peoples evidence gotten into our hands regarding incorrectness of all allegations by the victors. (Free of charge pertains to the short German PDF version in the world network, first printing in 2018.)

Notes by translator

My gratitude to the author, Ernst Böhm, for his thoughtful work in extracting appropriate commands from the main book to show us the true face of the SS and giving me the opportunity to translate his work into the English language. With that it opens up another circle of readers that can be enlightened with truth about Nazi Germany.

Comments inserted by the translator are marked with a bracket.
[*]

This book, authored by Ernst Böhm and published in German, is based on excerpts from “Darstellungen und Quellen zur Geschichte von Auschwitz: Die Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle des KL Auschwitz 1940-1945” [Representations and Sources for the History of Auschwitz:

The Garrison and Command Headquarters' Orders of the Concentration Camp Auschwitz 1940-1945], published in 2,000 by the IfZ from records of the German empire with opinions added by the IfZ to sway the public against the National Socialists. References to page numbers might change in the version of the same book re-published by "Deutsches Reich" [German Empire] in March of 2016 but without the comments of the IfZ.

These records by the SS in Auschwitz in the German language can be found free of charge here:
<http://www.germanvictims.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Kommandanturbefehle-1940-45-ohne-IfZ-Bemerkungen-530S.pdf>

This booklet can be obtained from the website [germanvictims.com](http://www.germanvictims.com) and from archive.org

Dedication

Ernst Böhm (born 1911 in Oschersleben – died January 5, 1946) is one of seven German Wehrmacht officers condemned and executed, actually murdered, in the Soviet Union due to a show trial, whom they knowingly and deceitfully accused of the massacre in Katyn. The choice to use his name as pseudonym for me is an act of solidarity with innocent people who have been penalized.

Still during the Nuremberg trials, Stalin staged a show trial in December of 1945 in Leningrad against the allegedly responsible men for the crime at Katyn. In that farce trial, the following Wehrmacht officers were sentenced to death by hanging:

Karl Hermann Strüffling, Heinrich Remmlinger, Ernst Böhm, Eduard Sonnenfeld, Herbard Janike, Erwin Skotki, and Ernst Gehrler. Their execution took place on January 5, 1946. Erich Paul Vogel, Franz Wiese, and Arno Diere were condemned to forced labor for twenty and fifteen years, respectively.

Significant is that a 1943 documentation by the Red Cross, showing that the Katyn massacre was clearly a Soviet crime, was labeled “Top Secret” and was kept hidden in a British archive until Polish historian Wladimierz Kowalski found it there in 1989 and published it the same year in the Polish weekly newspaper Odrodzenie.

Source: <http://de.metapedia.org/wiki/Katyn-Massaker>

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Author Acknowledgement

This work of a diligent German published here gives a clear summary of Auschwitz Garrison and Headquarters commands. The author chose the pseudonym "Ernst Böhm" himself. We all know that as long as the Federal Republic of Germany still exists, everyone must fear for his existence if he is involved in finding truth. Therefore, this writing is presented under a pseudonym and published by me because anyone who helps open the eyes of the Germans with such work has a right to protect himself and his family from persecution when he, nevertheless, presents his information to the public.

Such people are much more dear to me than those "patriots" known in public who make a gigantic circle around the subject "Holohoax". He who does not expose the foundational lie of the FRG does not fight for the rights of the German people. These "patriots" shoot about themselves a bit with blank cartridges and hope to escape that way hatred and persecution by Jewish agents. Their own prosperity and a comfortable life in the FRG is obviously more important to them than a future for their descendants.

Any emerging government in Germany, no matter what color or under what banner, is not a German government if it does not uncover Jewish machinations in the world and makes them known to people, not even if it calls itself "Deutsches Reich". By that alone you can tell whether they are fooling with you or if truly German determination has come to power. Keep your eyes open because only truth will set us free!

Henry Hafenmayer, January 2018

Prologue

Besides other German concentration camps that were established during the National Socialist government in the German sphere of influence, the Concentration Camp Auschwitz was only one among innumerable camps that all warring powers had. About this fact there is silence for purely anti-German propaganda purposes with the goal to discredit Germany for all times and to hold it penitent and willing to pay. A cloak of silence has been spread over actual extermination camps; for example, those established by the Americans, English, French or Poles (including the Rhine Meadows, Kattowitz), where German people – mostly after the war! - were crowded into by the millions, not to work but so that in the truest sense of the word they would wretchedly end. In the place of silence, the myth “Auschwitz was an extermination camp” was called into life. School class after school class is forced to make a visit to the Museum Auschwitz for the purpose of poisoning innocent and unsuspecting children’s hearts and incite them against their own people. Football players whose life’s only purpose is a bulging wallet will not refuse an order to travel to Auschwitz, and Christianity has abolished itself and worships Auschwitz as the Golden Calf. A new religion “Holocaust” has been established in the West.

As already stated, Auschwitz today exists as a museum, set up by the Allies after the war, and any showpieces presented are no evidence of mass extermination of concentration camp inmates; for when, for example, a mountain of shoes or cut hair is considered proof for extermination, then brooms shown in a museum could just as much be evidence for witchcraft; the brooms witches used to fly up to Blocksberg mountain to commit fornication with Satan. Or, when witness testimonies from eccentric concentration camp detainees are used as evidence for truth, then many medieval testimonies to hideous copulation by this or that witch with the devil, described in

greatest detail, would also need to be taken as truth. No! More credible facts must be put on the table in order to get a full picture of whether Auschwitz really was an extermination camp or, instead, was a labor camp! And such facts exist, namely, approximately 350 Command Headquarters Orders, Command Headquarters Special Orders, Garrison Orders and Circulars issued by camp leaders of the Concentration Camp Auschwitz in the period from 1940 to 1945; i.e., orders issued during camp existence. These orders warrant the assumption that Auschwitz was a labor camp and not an extermination camp!

By assignment from the Institut für Zeitgeschichte (IfZ), Munich, these historical National Socialist commands were published in a volume in the year 2000 by five institute members under the title: “Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz 1940 - 1945”. In the introduction and footnotes pertaining to various commands, the IfZ endeavors to quench any doubt in supporting the official Holocaust version; an effort that must fail, given the testimonial power of the original commands by the responsible commanders of the Concentration Camp Auschwitz.

Ursula Haverbeck has recognized the historical significance of these commander orders more than hardly any other historian and made this public. The fact that she is politically persecuted and penalized with prison solely because of her opinion testifies to the FRG's despotism and at the same time supports the hypothesis that Auschwitz was a labor camp. That is so because a credible regime does not need to punish an opinion with a “kill paragraph,” such as Paragraph 130 of the German Constitutional Law (StGB) [a law put ABOVE the German Constitution], as it is practiced here just about daily.

Note to this submitted work

Behind each command are abbreviations listed: KB for Command Headquarters Orders and SB for Garrison Commands, and reference to the page numbers in the above-mentioned book is provided.

Relevant Garrison, Command Headquarters and Special Orders

1. Labor conditions

In view of the war years, work hours for the detainees were appropriate and not at all unreasonable:

From October 1940:

7:00 am - 11:30 am and 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm = 8½ hours (KB No. 6a/40), p. 15

From April 1941:

6:00 am - 11:30 am and 1:30 pm - 6:00 pm = 10 hours (KB No. 3/41), p.28

From April 1942:

6:00 am - 11:00 am and 1:00 pm - 7:00 pm = 11 hours (KB 17. April 1942), p. 126

From October 1944:

6:00 am -12: 00 noon and 12:30 pm - 5:00 pm = 10½ hours (SB No. 25/44), p. 497

From November 1944:

6:30 am - 4:00 pm with a short lunch break around noon = approx. 9 ¼ hours (SB No. 28/44), p. 513

Work hours for SS members and civilian employees in camp services were not shorter than those of the inmates (No. 29/44). Besides, the question arises, how many hours must a worker spend today, in so-called peace times, to be able to support his family?

The following Command Headquarters Orders show clearly that the mission was obviously to preserve the detainees' productivity and not to destroy them. One excludes the other.

Subject: Sunday work

In principle it is intended for the KL [concentration camp] and FKL [concentration camp for women] to let Sunday work fall away in the future. This order is initially put into immediate effect. In general, from now on, the labor commanders may only consider urgently vital enterprises, among others livestock, horse stables and kitchen operations, etc., for Sunday work. Furthermore, Sunday work will only include urgently needed repairs to facilities that are essential for maintaining operations. Therefore, it is necessary, and this is hereby ordered with immediate effect, that labor command leaders are so carefully trained that they are able to deliver, with the help of inmate labor, the prescribed amount of work per week under all circumstances and in the available full six work days.

Regarding this matter, it has been shown previously that Sunday work has not brought any benefits to the work situation but, as a whole, has only caused setbacks and disadvantages in most fields. When a full work performance is to be achieved by an inmate, then it is necessary that he is sufficiently fortified, rested and prepared for a particular weekly workload. For this he needs rest on Sunday. In this regard, it is of utmost importance to ensure that in the future inmates absolutely have a bath once a week, and that especially the free Sunday is taken advantage of to ensure that laundry and all other every-day-items the detainee needs for his personal care, are in good condition. Only after achievement of these herewith defined goals can a detainee's full performance be ensured. This view also applies, in appropriate means, to horses available to carry out work at hand. Animals must also have a rest day per week. It is expected that all measures will be taken to implement guidelines given for future work assignments. Unless all service locations endeavor to comply with

these basic principles, severe human and animal productivity losses are to be expected in the future. Overtaxing of these available forces at the KL in the future would continuously give rise to major failures that would make it impossible to fulfill assigned duties with help of their contribution to serve unlimited war economy aims and to achieve the ultimate goal of today's struggle, namely victory. (KB No. 1/42), p. 125

And

Strict attention must be paid to ensure that inmates rest lying down in their beds after eating their lunches in order to maximize the absorption of food intake that will strengthen the inmates' labor capacity. Regarding work hours, it is necessary to proceed accordingly at external work commandos, where ordered rest periods must be carried out at suitable places explored by the squad commander. (Special Order of April 17, 1942), p. 127.

Apparently, the command was not strictly adhered to, so a year later the following command was issued:

Sunday work forbidden

I forbid that Sunday detainee commandos are set up for work that is not absolutely necessary and vital. Inmates are to come on that day for delousing, bathing, etc. and for the necessary change of clothes, exchange of laundry, and repair of clothing. The same applies to all external camps. (KB No. 19/43), p. 279.

To preserve productivity of inmates, observance of leisure time was also ordered:

Detainees' leisure

Inmates who come from night shift are not to be

immediately reassigned to other jobs. In order to preserve the labor strength of these inmates, attention is to be paid that they have 7 to 8 hours rest in order to begin their work again refreshed. (KB No. 4/44), p. 413.

Personal needs of inmates were paid attention to:

Operational rest for Easter and Pentecost

For this, reference is made to order from the SS-V Main Office, Administration Group D, of December 14, 1942 and April 20, 1943, whereby for all branches of the W-Administrations that work with detainees, on occasion of the Easter days a respite is effective from April 24, 1943, 2.00 pm to April 25, 1943, inclusively. The relief from work is to be used to attend to the inmates' personal needs and to put their quarters in order. (KB No. 9/43), p. 256.

Work assignments for detainees were goal oriented:

Inmates' deployment

From now on, the labor input of detainees is to be checked exactly by camp leaders. Above all, attention is to be paid that every skilled worker is employed in his profession because only in this way can a 100 percent work performance be achieved. (...)

It is also inadmissible that individual foremen transfer skilled workers from day shift to the next night shift without sufficient intermediate rest. I hold the camp leaders responsible so that a disregard of necessary rest periods no longer occurs. (KB No. 8/44), p. 468.

So that full productivity of inmates benefitted the armaments industry, work by inmates to benefit SS members was prohibited:

Side jobs

I have found that SS members had inmates produce various objects for them, either pictures or other alleged art objects, such as roses made of sheet metal, etc. Quite apart from the fact that inmates are to be involved in profitable work, this is irresponsible waste of material obtained under substantial difficulties today. I hereby severely forbid this illicit work, and I will report every SS member who in the future allows such nonsensical and kitschy work, or gives the order for it, without regard to person and rank, to the Reichsführer-SS [top commander of the SS] for penalty. (SB No. 24/43), p. 303.

Further,

For good reasons, it is once again most emphatically pointed out that under no circumstances may inmates be entrusted with transport, cleaning, etc. of bicycles and motorcycles. I will punish to the severest those who violate this order. (KB Special No. 8/43), p. 234.

2. Cleanliness, hygiene, physician's care

Great importance was placed on cleanliness and hygiene of detainees and their accommodations:

Cleanliness of accommodations

Camp leaders must be constantly convinced that accommodations for troops and inmates are clean. At that, they also have to inspect whether the accommodations are dimmed at night according to regulations. (KB No. 6/44), p. 438.

Services within the camp

During various controls of the individual satellite camps, I had to complain repeatedly to internal services handling bed construction and room and cupboard arrangements. The respective camp leaders and command leaders are responsible for follow through according to regulations. (KB No. 2/43), p. 383

Foot roll call for detainees

In each satellite camp, 10% of total beds are to be set aside as detainee area. In addition, attention must be paid that bloc eldest, under supervision of a bloc leader, hold three times weekly roll call to inspect the feet of inmates to convince themselves of no foot injuries and the inmates' cleanliness. (KB No. 2/43), p. 384.

To keep inmates healthy, whether working or in prison, medical care is, of course, self-evident:

Medical examination for detainees under arrest

I order that every detainee who is to be punished with arrest is to be brought to the doctor. In especially urgent cases, the doctor is to be informed after admission. At the same time, I order that female detainees employed in households, etc., are not to be transferred to Birkenau for arrest. (SB No. 31/43), p. 321.

3. Provision

For preservation of labor strength sufficient food is required:

Food and provision at satellite camps

During a visit by the SS-Garrison physician at an external camp, it was determined that food provision was insufficient. I make camp leaders and commando leaders, respectively, responsible that such complaints do not occur in the future. Should difficulties arise, a complaint should be made immediately to the Head of Administration and to the Protective Custody Camp Leader SS Storm Platoon Commander Schöttl. (KB No. 2/43), p. 383.

The subsequent Command Headquarters Order proves that not only inmates' offenses, but also SS members' offenses were punished with prison, and no privileges were tolerated:

Food and provision in jail

There is good cause to point out that provision of food for SS members who are disciplined with jail is to be based exclusively on existing orders provided by Command Headquarters for members of the Command Headquarters detention locations, the KTD, as well as the SS-T-Sturmbann. It is prohibited for units and companies to act against these regulations and deliver additional food to the jails and allow its distribution to prisoners. The KTD and SS Platoon Commander 1. Sergeant Gehring are responsible for the most accurate implementation of provision regulations for prisoners. If there are further violations, the latter will incur severest penalties. (KB No. 9/42), p. 138.

Also, and especially, in the last years of the war everything was done to preserve productivity of the inmates. Prerequisite for this was their health that was in turn guaranteed by sufficient provision and in addition clothing, cold protection, and other actions, according to regulations. It is also interesting that in the following SB inmates were called "Menschen" [humans]: "When we transport Menschen (referring to detainees) to a ...". If inmates, who were seen only as beasts or trash - as anti-German propaganda suggests - and whose destruction had been decided anyway, then the command could have simply been formulated: "When we transport inmates..."

Detainees' transport

When we have to transport Menschen [humans] to another job project, then in order to preserve productivity, all necessary preconditions for the transport must also be met so that work fitness, determined before the transport, does not suffer from the transport. I order, again, the following:

a) The total responsibility for each outgoing transport lies with the camp commander, personally.

b) As ordered, the selection (inspection) is done by the Camp Physician, the Protective Custody Camp Leader and the Detainee Assignment Leader. If there is movement from camp to camp, it could possibly also be performed in the presence of appropriate leaders of the new camp. The Protective Custody Camp Leader is solely responsible to the Camp Commander for the proper transport preparation, all the way to departure by train. This includes: Provision of sufficient transport escort personnel, weapons (M-Pi.) and adequate food for the personnel; for larger transports (more than four wagons) an SS leader is always to be deployed as transport leader. In addition, proper clothing and sufficient food,

according to regulations, are to be provided for the detainees. When bringing food, the current traffic conditions must be taken into account; so always provide them with more!

The transport food allowance must not be handed over to the detainees all at once. For rest periods, the transport train flooring must be covered with wood wool [fine wooden strings for cushioning and warmth]. Each wagon has a vessel with boiled water or tea, a toilet bucket and secured light (stable lantern). In colder weather, the train wagons must be outfitted with stoves by the Reichsbahn [government train company]. During moderately cold weather, the already indicated floor cover and wrapping of feet and chest with newspaper are sufficient as cold protection. I ask the Camp Administration to obtain the necessary transport equipment, if not already available, and hand it over to the Protective Custody Camp Leader. The Protective Custody Camp Leader hands over the transport equipment to the respective Transport Commander, with a written document, who will ensure the return of the equipment after delivery of the transport. Prior to loading the transport train, the wagons must be checked for safety by the Protective Custody Camp Leader and the Transport Commander. Any errors found in this regard must be remedied immediately by suitable craftsmen. (SB No. 6/44), p. 403.

Other issues:

In the Special Order of the Garrison Auschwitz, dated February 14, 1944 (p. 410), the Camp Commander Liebehenschel complains that the coordination of inmate labor does not meet the requirements of the war, although:

Every German person, especially the SS man, knows what is at stake in this war year. All workers and every work hour belong to armory production, and thus to

victory. The execution of this demand takes priority over resolving all other essential responsibilities, however necessary. It must now finally be acted according to this; there has been enough talk. When here at Auschwitz, with about 41,000 work-capable inmates, over 12,000 inmates are employed for the maintenance of the camp services, then this peace-time, labor-consuming wasteful view is no longer a responsible approach. Through longer personal observation, I have found that all labor locations, except in the armaments factories, have far too many inmates deployed where they are not fully utilized or laze about, and because of false work assignments and inadequate supervision they are being taught to become idlers. (...)

Monitoring labor positions must result in every detainee's continuous work during labor hours. Inmates who do not work or do not know what they are expected to do, (...) will not move out the next day but will collectively be brought to a military production facility. On the other hand, as commanded several times, everything must be done to preserve the productivity of the inmates. This includes that the detainee is also treated accordingly after having done his work properly. The most important is stated again:

1. During the day, as before, there is only one roll call, and it is not to take longer than 10 to 15 minutes.
2. Leisure time serves to regain spent work energy; this requires also adequate sleep. Unnecessary or even harassing utilization of detainees during leisure time falls away. Violations against this are to be strictly penalized.
3. Fullest attention is to be given to provision; that means, every detainee must really get what is allotted to him (supplements for hard and hardest laborers).

Package delivery also plays here an important role. Within 2 ½ months well over one million packages have been received at Auschwitz. Perishable goods that the consignee cannot eat by himself - as I have convinced myself - will be given, with an appropriate lecture, to other detainees who are badly off in this regard, should the consignee not share them himself.

4. The condition of clothing must be constantly monitored, especially footwear.

5. Pull out sick inmates early on. It's better for them to end up in the medical station for a short time with appropriate physician's care and return recovered to the work place than to be left sick at work for a long time without performance.

6. Give all kinds of relief to the diligent inmate, all the way up to his freedom. To the lazy, incorrigible detainee, dispense the hardest possible penalties within regulations.

Above all, this Garrison Command is incompatible with the official industrial extermination accusation. For according to the official version, propagated in large part by Auschwitz Museum literature (Danuta Czech, et al.), "The mass murder of inmates reached its peak between May and late summer of 1944." Allegedly "Ten to twenty thousand Jews were murdered daily", whereby most of them, supposedly, "were burnt outdoors." In the acknowledgment in the book "Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle..." published in 2000, the IfZ stresses the "great importance", among other things, of former Auschwitz detainee and former director of the Auschwitz Museum, Kazimierz Smolen. This man visited German schools as a traveling "preacher" in the 1990s to tell his stories to students who were too young to deal with such issues and, therefore, could not question his accusations. And so he told 90 young people between the ages of 15 and 18 at the "Berufsschule zur individuellen Förderung am

Berufsausbildungswerk Mittelfranken” [vocational school] in Schwaig: "20,000 people were driven into the gas chambers of Birkenau in one day and after that were burned." (Nürnberger Zeitung, October 15, 1996).

That is utterly unbelievable because on the one hand there are these camp orders for the absolute preservation of productivity of inmates, and on the other hand, there are the alleged daily murders of 20,000 potential workers. That makes no sense! [In addition, as more and more German men fell at the Front, more men were pulled from armaments industry jobs and sent to the Front, and some of these jobs had to be assigned to detainees. So why kill the detainees near the end of the war when their production is needed desperately? Adolf Hitler did not intend to surrender!]

Another blatant contradiction to the above mentioned point 6 of the camp order, where, accordingly, it says, "To the diligently working inmate utmost relief should be granted, all the way up to dismissal...", but in the IfZ footnote it says:

In reality, the prospect of freedom missed its effect. No inmate attained freedom for diligent work, despite repeated instructions from the WVHA. The idea of detaining and punishing concentration camp inmates took precedence over the efficiency of work assignment.

That's a false statement because "According to a book published by the Auschwitz Museum, for example, of 26,200 registered inmates 1,049 were released, about 4% of the total number, and 2,945 were transferred to other camps." "Vorlesungen über den Holocaust" (Lectures on the Holocaust), Gernar Rudolf, 2005, p. 214.

In addition, 800 inmates managed to escape, according to footnote 71 on page 6 of the volume published by the IfZ:

Altogether, around 800 inmates managed to escape from the KL Auschwitz. That is more than from any other concentration camp; it is unclear how many Jews were among them.

With approximately 5,000 witnesses to a mass murder - 4,000 dismissed detainees and 800 detainees who fled – it would have never been possible to keep a secret.

4. Discharges and Transfers

Also, the following Garrison Command where Commander Liebehenschel points to the problem with discharges of certain inmates who were affected by the rampant Fleckfieber [Typhus-like illness transmitted from lice on body, clothing and bedding] proves that dismissals of inmates were carried out:

Dismissals and transfers of detainees from KL Auschwitz II

It has now happened repeatedly that detainees who were dismissed or transferred from the KL Auschwitz II in individual proceedings, despite having undergone quarantine after their dismissal or transfer, have become ill outside of Auschwitz with a disease dangerous to all (Fleckfieber). Therefore, after consultation with the SS-Garrison Doctor at Auschwitz, I order that, in the interest of epidemic prevention and thus the preservation of the health of the people, transfers or dismissals of detainees from the KL Auschwitz II in an individual proceeding may only take place when same are transferred to another concentration camp in a group transport.

Dismissals or transfers of detainees by single proceedings from the KL Auschwitz into a prison or to the home locations of detainees, or to any other place outside the KL Auschwitz, may only take place if they have successfully completed a 21-day quarantine in KL Auschwitz I. That means that all detainees to be dismissed or transferred by an individual transport are to be relocated from KL Auschwitz II to KL Auschwitz I to go through a 21-day quarantine before discharge and are then to be dismissed directly from KL Auschwitz I without reentering KL Auschwitz II. (SB No. 12/44), p.

435.

That the priority for the KL inmates was work assignments can be seen from the following Garrison Command:

Detainee commandos' inspection

Through personal observation over the last 14 days, I have determined that at various commandos still more detainees are employed than absolutely necessary. Referring to my Special Order of February 14, 44, I request all heads of services to review their commandos by April 1, 44. If after this date I still notice commandos where not all inmates are fully utilized, I will remove those underutilized inmates without discussion and assign them to victory-deciding work in the armaments industry. (SB No. 10/44), p. 427.

5. Clothing and Work Bonuses

As was already apparent from the Garrison Order of Feb. 14, 1944, great importance was placed on adequate clothing for the inmates:

Detainees' Clothing

The camp leaders of the satellite camps are responsible for the proper clothing of detainees, as well as their provision with blankets, etc., according to regulations. Enforcement report to Command Headquarters: Dec. 10, 43. (KB No. 1/43), p. 375.

The fact that protective clothing, where necessary, was also provided for the inmates can be seen from the following order issued in connection with measures to prevent escapes:

Addendum to point 4

In the camps where the inmates are provided with protective clothing from the factory, steps must be taken to ensure that their clothing is always marked immediately under the supervision of an SS member so that no confusion with civilian workers can occur, and every chance of escape is prevented. (KB No. 8/44), p. 468.

Irregularity in benefits to detainees was pursued:

Benefits for Detainees - Premiums

From the labor report can be seen that various armament companies employing inmates pay very small bonuses to them. Some camps were even excluded from premiums. It is to be determined immediately by the camp leaders

for what reason the premium payment in January 1944 was so small, or there was none at all. After receiving the individual reports, I will immediately contact the companies or builders personally. Notification until Feb. 27, 1944. (KB No. 4/44), p. 413.

Further,

Premium Amounts

The amount of premiums paid by the companies are still too small in relation to the total number of detainees employed. The camp leaders have to stay in constant contact with the companies' directors to fully achieve the purpose of disbursing premium notes. (KB No. 6/44), p. 439.

6. Detainees' Maltreatment

In particular regarding the topic “inmate maltreatment” the contradiction of the Command Headquarters Orders with the official Holocaust version is irreconcilable. Everywhere and at all times the following applies: Where people have power over people, that power is abused by individuals, and injustice, maltreatment and even murder occur. But maltreatment of the inmates was not tolerated by the responsible commanders and was even punished severely. And that non-tolerance and punishment for maltreatment is strong evidence for the assumption that it was not planned to murder the inmates, let alone murder them in a mechanized way. For if annihilation had been a decided matter anyway, what reason would be plausible then to severely punish every maltreatment? The following Command Headquarters Order states:

Attack on detainees

In a satellite camp it occurred that inmates were beaten by civilians with whom they labored at the same workplace, and some were so abused that they had to be temporarily admitted to the infirmary. In cases where working with civilians cannot be avoided, the camp leaders are responsible to me for order and have to educate the civilians again via factory route on how to deal with inmates. Otherwise, any maltreatment of a detainee by a civilian must be reported to me immediately. On this occasion I expressly draw attention again to the existing order that no SS man may lay hands on a detainee. In the fifth year of war, everything has to be done to preserve the labor power of the inmates. If a detainee commits a violation, then a mandatory report must be made. (KB No. 4/44), p. 413.

The fact that maltreatment of a detainee was severely punished, not only in the fifth year of the war but right from

the establishment of the first National Socialist (NS) concentration camps, can be seen from a command leaflet issued by an Inspector of Concentration Camps on June 4, 1937:

Maltreatment of detainees

As a result of sadistic fits, SS Platoon Commander 1. Sergeant Zeidler beat a detainee in the meanest way in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. He was demoted to SS-man, is permanently excluded from the SS and has been handed over to the criminal judge. This case is disclosed as a deterrent example. The consequences of detainee maltreatment shall be called attention to continuously in the classroom. A simple slap is already a consummate maltreatment. The penalties that a camp commander can impose on unruly inmates are so biting and far-reaching that no personal action is needed. The reputation of the Schutzstaffel [SS] is maintained in all cases by the discharge of the offender.

Signed Eicke, Inspector Concentration Camps and Commander SS-TV.

7. Correct conduct

It is claimed by official and falsified historiography that the SS guards dominated as cruel devils over inmates without rights, but the following Command Headquarters Orders tell us to the contrary. Customary only in civilian life, the inmates were even given tips:

Tips for barbers

The inmates in the barber shops are offered tips time and time again, even though that is prohibited by repeated orders and notices in the barber shops. In the future, I will treat violations of this regulation as escape support with the harshest penalties. (SB No. 29/44), p. 516.

Detainee escort; labor commandos of the FKL [women's camp]

There is good cause to point out that it is completely unacceptable, and also not appropriate SS conduct, if command leaders with work commandos from the FKL let inmates carry SS members' lunch bags, tent canvasses, and so on, when moving in and out of work locations. It goes without saying that both command leaders and their escort sentry are to carry the gear belonging to their uniforms themselves, and that it is degrading to an SS man to use the help of inmates for carrying. Rather, it must be demanded that there be always a strict and detached relationship between command leaders and their escorts on the one side and female guides and inmates on the other.

Especially in regard to the above-mentioned situations with female inmates, Command Headquarters will resort to the hardest and most severe penalties if they find only

the slightest slackening regarding these regulations. The female inmates are not here to provide any kind of relief to the guards but to work productively within the scope of the tasks at hand, and a strictly delineated distance must be maintained if success is to be achieved. (...) (KB No. 10/42), p. 141.

Also,

Pick up of provisions by detainees

It is reiterated that it is forbidden to the severest to have inmates fetch lunches, evening meals, coffee, etc. Violations will be met with immediate replacement of the detainee at the relevant rooms and with the strictest penalty for the respective SS man. (KB No. 21/42), p. 191.

New SS member arrivals were instructed via Command Headquarters Orders:

Instructions for SS Members

For good reasons, it is again reiterated that all members of the SS, in particular after transfer from other units to here, are to be instructed immediately after their arrival at Auschwitz by the tactical unit commanders about the rules and regulations called forth by special circumstances. In these instructions it needs to be pointed out that especially military disobedience (prohibited association with inmates, sexual intercourse with inmates, etc.) and military theft (appropriation of detainee property or property of new arrivals) will only be penalized by the SS-Court and Police-Court. As informed, the instructions must be documented. (KB No. 5/43), p. 224.

Eight months after the order, it is again announced that inmate

possession are untouchable:

Inmates' property

I have good cause to point out, for the last time, that inmates' possessions, no matter what it is (clothing, gold and other valuables, food and other personal belongings), and no matter where it is or where it is viewed, must remain untouched. The state decides on the use of inmates' property.

In special cases, therefore, that property becomes state property. Anyone who steals state property stamps himself into a criminal and excludes himself from the ranks of the SS. I will ruthlessly hand over SS members who soil themselves with such a dirty act to the SS-Court for prosecution. I expect from every clean, decent SS member - and that will be the majority - to assist by keeping his eyes open so that a possibly existing scoundrel can be removed quickly, and our ranks thus remain clean.

Today the state cares for every German in a way so that he can lead a decent life. It is, therefore, not necessary to take a crooked path. Those who innocently get into a needy situation may turn to their immediate supervisor, who is instructed by me to make use of the ample government funds available to the greatest extent. For my service district, such petitions are to be submitted for my personal decision. (SB No. 51/43), p. 359.

But also incorrect treatment of, or even crimes against, the native Polish population by the SS members was not tolerated:

Extortion of food at the civil farming vicinity

It has recently been determined again that SS members of the Command Headquarters KL Auschwitz have taken

the opportunity in the area east of the Sola river and west of the Weichsel river to try and obtain food from the farmers by partially substandard means; some of the farmers are Poles. Besides other places, that happened around the villages Bor, Wohlau, Jedlin, Neu-Berun, etc. We refer again to the recently issued order that for the purchase of farm food the necessary food stamps are to be dispensed. An attempt has been made to get these from the Polish peasants, partially by extortion. Such activity will mercilessly lead to punitive measures, and every case will be handed over by Command Headquarters to the SS court and Police court for sentencing.

The Police Station of Neu-Berun is instructed by the Command Headquarters to stop every SS member in that area who is encountered with packages and to examine these packages for their contents. Command Headquarters is convinced that this directive will suffice to eliminate such activities in the future. (KB No. 9/42), p. 138.

8. Neglectful dealings with detainees?

The following Command Headquarters Orders show how careless the guards sometimes were in dealing with the detainees, a conduct that would hardly have been possible if permanently mass murders had taken place, because in that case the relationship between guardsmen and inmates would have been much too tense and suspicious that an incompetent SS member, even if just starting out, could have moved in. Further, escape attempts would have been hardly successful under these circumstances:

Guarding detainees

The Chief of the Central Office has repeatedly observed, and recent incidents have proved this, that the guard teams are often very poorly aware of their duties and tasks as posts. That is partly due to inadequate or missing information and partly due to ignorance or negligence of the SS men. Frequent missteps are conversations with inmates, especially on transport vehicles, and insufficient distance from the detainee. (...) (SB No. 26/43), p. 307.

Further,

Safekeeping of pistols

It has been noted in the barbershop that SS members unbuckle and hang their belt, along with pistol, on the coat rack so that inmates have an opportunity to get at the gun. At once, pistols are to be removed from the holster when it is taken off. The same applies to all other premises where inmates are present. (SB No. 54/43), p. 372.

Also,

Conduct during guard posts

Despite multiple reminders by Command Headquarters, there are repeatedly cases where men read newspapers on their guard post and, thus, lose view of their detainee squad. The same happens when they are chatting with women. Each single man in such a case is guilty of a serious guard offense and can bring about calamity by that unguarded conduct for himself, as well as for his entire family. (...) (KB No. 2/43), p. 384.

Conduct at guard columns

I have cause to cite a particularly serious case of tremendous inattention at guard duty as a deterrent example: A guard stood for an extensive period of time with his back to the inmates he guarded. Four of them observed that, together overran the guard, tore the rifle from his hand and rendered it useless. Then they succeeded to escape. That regrettable incident is to be made the subject of a thorough lecture in all the companies so that in the interest of safety of the camp and the posts such negligence never occurs again.

In another case, I had to have a bloc commander removed since he, irresponsibly, let inmates walk out of the camp to the kitchen and also left them unattended by a guard for a longer period of time. If the many directives in the Command Headquarters Orders, as well as the numerous instructions from the unit commanders, post commanders and camp commanders are not enough to put an end to detainee escapes once and for all, then in the future I'll punish with the utmost severity every case of service negligence - be it for lack of interest or lack of responsibility. (KB No. 10/44), p. 498.

Escape attempts by detainees

(...) To the camp leaders of the concentration camps Da., Sah., Bu., Mau., Flo., Neu., Au., Gr.-Ros., Natz., Nie., Stub., Arb., Rav., War Prisoner Camp Lublin:

In a short time inmates managed to escape in three cases from the concentration camp in SS clothing and by a Sedan with an SS license plate. In one case, they even took firearms and ammunition with them; in the last case they took an SS Commander coat and SS Leader cap. With such disguises, in all cases, they also smuggled 2 or 3 inmates in the car out of the camp. I ask camp leaders, if they have not yet done so, to demand again that all vehicles leaving the camp area, in particular motor vehicles, are scrutinized to the utmost. A mere superficial glance to recognize an SS cap or uniform, as it is usually done to let a vehicle pass, is not enough. Any person not personally known to the post - including SS commanders - on foot or in a vehicle, must be thoroughly inspected when leaving the camp area.

It is to be assured by Command Headquarters Orders and ongoing instructions of the supervisory and security staff that all not occupied vehicles in the camp area (also those belonging to persons not from the camp) are kept locked with windows raised. When repairs are carried out by inmates on SS service vehicles, especially acute vigilance is required. Also, it has been forbidden, several times, to let inmates walk about in SS accommodations without a guard. Uniforms and weapons must constantly be kept locked up. (KB No. 15/42), p. 163.

Further,

Murder of an SS member by detainees

In response to the murder of SS-Storm Trooper Corporal

Peter Jarosjewitsch, the Chief of the Central Office, General of the Waffen-SS, Pohl, points out that no detainee is to be trusted and at the same time has ordered that:

1. It is the highest duty in escort service to keep 6 steps away from inmates.
2. The escorting men of the external commandos, equipped with rifles, are to carry the loaded and secured rifle from now on only under the right arm, resting on the cartridge pouch. (SB No. 3/44), p. 394.

9. Commendations

If an SS man prevented an inmate escape attempt, he received a commendation from Command Headquarters. For the IfZ that gives rise to the following politically-correct but completely unscientific assertion in the introduction to the IfZ book:

Among the details of everyday practice of terror and murder are also included the commendations for SS members who “prevented” the escape of inmates by “very prudent conduct”: in the jargon of the SS camp that meant nothing other than fleeing inmates were shot.

This is pure speculation because from the following commendations it shows that escape attempts, as respective situations turned out, were prevented; if that was done with the use of firearms, then it was also stated in the commendation. Following are some examples:

Prevention of escape attempts

SS-Marksman Wilhelm Danschke, Command Headquarters Staff, Agriculture Department, succeeded in apprehending a fleeing inmate on August 9, 41. (KB No. 21/41), p. 61.

SS-Marksman Karl Mathey, 2. SS-T-Sturmbann, prevented the flight of an inmate at an early stage by securing civilian clothing he had laid out. (KB No. 25/41), p. 68.

SS-Marksman Otto Müller, 3. SS-T-Sturmbann, succeeded in preventing an inmate, who was already dressed in civilian clothing, from fleeing and arrested him. (KB No. 28/41), p. 73.

SS-Private 1. Class, Fritz Rott, 1. SS-T-Sturmbann, and SS-Marksman Johann Kamphus, Commandant-Staff Department II, succeeded in apprehending a detainee at the Sola on Nov. 23, 41, who had escaped on Nov. 22., 41, from the local camp. KB No. 33/41), p. 85.

Due to the prudent conduct of SS-Section Leader Carstens, 3. SS-T-Storm Troopers, it was possible to recapture a detainee who had fled. (KB No. 11/42), p. 144.

To SS-Marksman Alexander Horschütz, 6. Company, I convey my recognition for his prudent conduct in an escape attempt on May 4, 43. His attention enabled him to recapture 2 Gypsies who had left their work detachment. (KB No. 11/43), p. 263.

To SS-Storm Trooper Anton Skryczowski, 2. Company, I convey my gratitude and recognition for his prudent action and conduct in recovering a fleeing Gypsy detainee. (KB No. 20/43), p. 281.

For particularly prudent conduct in the arrest of escaped inmates, I convey my recognition to the SS members (...). (SB No. 33/43), p. 327.

I convey my recognition to SS-Storm Trooper Basil Malaiko, 2. Company. Due to his prudent conduct, he prevented the escape of several inmates. (SB No. 54/43), p. 370.

I convey my special recognition to bloc leader SS-Storm Troop Corporal Erich Ligen and SS-Storm Trooper Aristaron Dobrowolski of the satellite camp Jawischowitz. Through judiciousness and diligent service, they succeeded in seizing the detainee who escaped from the Birkenau camp on November 19, 43.

(KB No. 1/43), p. 375.

In the above context, I convey my special recognition to SS Platoon Commander, 1. Sergeant Lampert, 1. Company KL Auschwitz I. His prudent conduct prevented the escape of a detainee who was hiding on a truck. (SB No. 20/44), p. 476.

When recapturing three escaped inmates, Obw. d. Sch. d. Res. Wochnik and Wm. d. Sch. d. Res. Werner, both members of the 2. Company / II. Police Guard Battalion VIII, have exhibited exceptionally careful and skillful conduct. I convey my special recognition for the successful arrest. (SB No. 23/44), p. 485.

In the three following Command Headquarters Orders flight suppression by means of firearms is not concealed:

In an escape attempt by a detainee in Dwory, the SS-Storm Troop Corporal Stolten, who was assigned as bloc commander to the squadron, showed very prudent conduct. He managed to thwart the escape and shoot the detainee in his attempt. (...) (KB No. 15/41), p. 51.

I hereby acknowledge SS-Storm Trooper Johann Antoni 3. Kp. KL Auschwitz II and SS-Storm Trooper Hans Bartusch 3. Kp. KL Auschwitz. II, with my recognition for good service and grant them 8 days respite at the SS-cottage. In their post, in the face of greatest darkness, they have successfully applied their firearms during the escape of four inmates. (SB No. 22/44), p. 481.

Further,

To the following SS members I convey my special recognition for prudent and decisive conduct at their guard duty (...). Because of their attention, they applied

their firearms in time and with success, thereby preventing a prisoner escape. (KB No. 10/44), p. 498.

10. Prohibitions for unauthorized persons

Not only do the publishers [IfZ] make unscientific remarks about the Command Headquarters Orders regarding prevention of detainee flight but also on orders prohibiting photography in the camp and prohibition to enter the camp by unauthorized persons. Below are some orders by Command Headquarters designated by the IfZ as an indication of alleged secret mass murder. This is incomprehensible because at all times (this also applies today), both at military and civilian sites there are barring orders; guests are often prohibited from entering, visiting or photographing a site. People are prohibited from providing to unauthorized persons publications of the internals of a location not intended for the public.

Camp visits

Despite repeated admonishment, lately it occurred again and again that SS members have taken female visitors into the camp or Cafeteria. I am pointing out again that it is forbidden for all SS commanders, subordinates and men of the KL Auschwitz, without exception, to bring any kind of visitors to the camp or to the Cafeteria. (KB No. 4/40), p. 7.

Photographing in the camp area

For the last time, I point to the variously issued prohibition that any photographing in the camp is forbidden. (...) (SB No. 9/44), p. 422.

Confidentiality about facilities and incidents at the KL

As is known, all SS members of the KL Auschwitz have

been instructed, obligated and sworn to secrecy with respect to any institution and incident they become aware of within their service at the KL. (...) (KB No. 8/42), p. 130.

What can be concluded from the following Command Headquarters Order? For the IfZ publishers, it is a sure indication of “mass destruction”:

Alert week

The security of the Reich at the present decisive stage of the war requires absolute conscientiousness and discipline from every SS member and associate member in the handling of specific secret processes and objects. For education in this discipline serves the so-called “Sh!-action” that begins in the context of an alert week on October 16, 1944. (...) During alert week, commanders of units and chiefs of departments are to carry out all instructions on the dangers of reckless chatter. It is to be reminded that secrecy applies in the first place to SS members themselves. Every babblers needs to be confronted with the warning “Sh!” this week. When from the beginning of this “Sh!-action”, ten percent of all SS members and assistants warn the other ninety percent with the sounding of “Sh!”, and the meaning of this sound is understood as, “Attention, the enemy is listening! Do not talk! Silence!”, then the action has fulfilled its purpose. (...) (SB No. 26/44), p. 499.

This SB was issued on October 12, 1944, about one half year before the end of the war at a time when the war situation was increasingly detrimental for Germany. At that time it was all about existence or non-existence for Germany; and, therefore, war production had the highest priority. The industrial region of Auschwitz, namely Monowitz (Auschwitz III), was an extremely important production facility. Among other things, the coal refining process and Buna rubber manufacturing were

developed there. But the English had long since decoded the secret encryption of the Germans, and there was no trace of "gassings"! The Americans had landed in Italy a year before (September 43). From the spring of 1944 on, Allied reconnaissance planes flew regularly over Auschwitz and took aerial photographs, and in August and September 1944, Monowitz was bombed. So it is not wayward that one month later, for safety reasons, Command Headquarters issued this action for absolute secrecy.

11. Delousing and vermin removal

Numerous KBs and SBs refer to the delousing actions of inmate clothing and disinfestation of troop and detainee housing.

Lice are known to be carriers of Fleckfieber, the epidemic that, in addition to Typhus [transmitted via infected food, drink and water] and Malaria, occurred from 1941-42 until 1945, and most of the detainees fell victim to - especially towards the end of the war when, due to Allied bombing throughout Reich territory, to a large extent the infrastructure was destroyed, and vital care needed was no longer available.

Even with the best of intention, or rather worst of intention, not even the employees of the IfZ undertake the attempt to read into these orders "gassing" of people.

Therefore, it can be dispensed of with reproduction of corresponding commands, especially, since even the official version does not deny that in the KL deadly Typhus was fought by means of Zyklon B.

12. Family Visits to KL Auschwitz

At all times, one or many SS men serving at the KL Auschwitz had visits from their families; i.e., their wives, children, parents, and even parents in law or brides. Sometimes these visits lasted several weeks.

Of course these visitors naturally resided in the buildings intended for SS members, but it is highly unlikely, despite the extensive camp area, that they would not have heard of "industrial" mass destruction. Or, vice versa, it is doubtful that family members would have been granted permission to come to a death camp. As a rule, visitor permits looked like the few listed below:

The following SS members are granted permission to bring their wife or family to Auschwitz, namely:

#1. SS-Storm Troop Major Bischoff. Visit by parents-in-law for the duration of 14 days. Apartment at SS-St. Troop Maj. Bischoff.

#2. Leading 1. Main Sergeant Security Police Bailler. Visit by wife from April 21 to May 5, 43. Apartment at Waffen-SS House.

#3. SS-Storm Trooper Willi Falkenburg. Visit by wife from April 21 to May 12, 43. Apartment at House SS-Section Leader Sergeant Jannsen, etc., etc. (SB No. 12/43), p. 245

Subject: Permissions for stay of families of SS members

SS-Platoon Commander, 1. Sergeant Fritz Schlupper receives permission from me to let his family come to

Auschwitz from April 14, 1943 to April 30, 1943. Schlupper is assigned accommodations in house No. 132 at SS-Storm Troop Corporal Müller.

SS-Storm Troop Corporal Josef Knaus receives permission to let his family come to Auschwitz from April 23 to May 2, 1943. They will take up residence in the House of the Waffen-SS. (SB No. 11/43), p. 245.

Re: Visits of wives

I have noticed that recently SS members have brought their wives, or even the entire family, here without having obtained my permission. I point out again that in every case, and even if the visit or stay is for a short time, my personal authorization, stating the duration of the stay and where the visitors take residence, is to be obtained. (SB No. 9/43), p. 242.

Touring of Concentration Camp Auschwitz

Lately, I have noticed that visitors have been lead into the KL, and touring of the premises have taken place without me having been informed. I point out that viewing of the KL and the entire region of the KL Auschwitz can only be approved by the Chief of Department D. If there are guests visiting individual department heads, and the intention is to show them the KL operation, then the application must be made in time with Command Headquarters so that in any case the permit can be obtained from the Chief of Department D. (SB No. 42/43), p. 344.

Children in the camp region

I've found that children spend the day here in the camp and even loiter at individual job locations. Even when moving in and out, I was able to observe that these

children were walking next to closed inmate columns. I hereby forbid this and point out the danger this poses for the children as a result of required handling of firearms by the guards in the event of an escape attempt.

Besides, such an association by the children with inmates brings with it such a moral disadvantage that it is irresponsible on the part of the parents. The SS members have to give instructions regarding this to their wives and children and have to make certain that their children stay away from the inmates and do not constantly stay in the camp itself or at the workplaces. (SB No. 25/43), p 306.

The critical observer contrasts the narration of the above named Kazimierz Smolen with this Garrison Command. According to Smolen, “In one day 20,000 people were driven into the gas chambers of Birkenau and after that were burned”, and who also told that “The crying children (of the inmates) had to wait on a meadow until the gas chamber, located 80 meters away, had been cleared of the victims.”

So children of the SS members are loitering in the camp and around inmates, so that the Camp Commander had to order this to stop, and yet, gruesome scenes take place in the camp region. Whoever wants to believe it, may do so! And he who does not believe it?

For him there is a prison waiting in the Federal Republic of Germany!

So much on reflections upon relevant Command Headquarters Orders.

Incompatible statements in the IfZ book

1. “Final Solution of the Jewish Question”

The IfZ introduction states:

Direct reference to the ongoing “Final solution of the Jewish question” can be found only rarely in the orders, but it is often revealing what is written between the lines.

This means that the publisher(s) of this sentence still equates this catchphrase with “murder.” The expression “final solution” is attributed, above all, to the Wannsee Conference. In reality, this meant the deportation of the Jews from Germany to another country; first Madagascar was considered and then, because it was not possible, Palestine.

For this purpose, the National Socialists made the Haavara Agreement with the Zionists in 1933 to the contentment of both sides.

Already in 1982, Yehuda Bauer, Professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, had literally declared:

The public still keeps repeating the foolish story that at Wannsee the destruction of the Jews was decided. (The Canadian Jewish News, January 20, 1982, p. 8).

It is not surprising that the IfZ still presents this long-obsolete position.

2. Command Headquarters Orders misused for show trials

The IfZ introduction also states:

“Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle...” (Garrison and Command Headquarters Orders) are not a new discovery of the most recent Holocaust research. They have been known to the judiciary and science in principle for decades. In Poland, they already served judgement (Fett, comment b. author) as in November / December 1947 in Krakow when the trial of Arthur Liebehenschel and 39 other members of the SS camp took place. (...) In Germany the documents first became significant in the great Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial (1963-65).

It's not necessary to be a historian to know that the trial of Liebehenschel in 1947, initiated by the Poles, where the accused was convicted and hanged, did not “serve jurisprudence” but political perversion of justice; it was one of those show trials that the victors led against the vanquished after the war.

The prime example of this type of justice is the Katyn trial in the Soviet Union:

In the spring of 1940, Soviet security forces murdered about 22,000 Poles, mostly officers, in the Katyn forest. German troops encountered the first mass grave on April 13, 1943 and called international experts to examine the place of horror. It was not difficult to ascertain that the Germans could not be the perpetrators, and the executioners of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg, who had elevated themselves to judges, surely knew this, and yet they judged that the “German Wehrmacht murdered the Polish officers in the Katyn forests.” (Volume XVII. Proceedings: 6/25/1946 –

7/8/1946, p. 274-277)

Numerous German officers were handed over by the U.S. to the Soviet Union as “perpetrators”. Seven Officers, Karl Hermann Strüffling, Heinrich Remmlinger, Ernst Böhm, Eduard Sonnenfeld, Herbart Janike, Erwin Skotki, and Ernst Gehrler were executed by hanging. Erich Paul Vogel, Franz Wiese and Arno Diere were sentenced to 20 and 15 years of forced labor, respectively.

It was not until 50 years later when during Perestroika that gigantic fraud came to light. Today one cannot help but wonder why prominent historians are still not careful in handling the truth but instead declare speculations as facts.

To the comment above by the IfZ that Command Headquarters Orders were used by the judges in the great Auschwitz trial, it can only be responded: “That trial, too, was a political trial!” (1)

In this context, the following response by Dipl. Pol. Udo Walendy in his “Historische Tatsachen” (Historical Facts) No. 9, p. 11:

The Auschwitz Trial took place within a legal framework that allowed only unilateral prosecution of war crimes against Germans and negated war crimes of others, even when they were in correlation to German war crimes. These Allied crimes were not subjected to any demand for testimony or law enforcement action. In its decision-making regarding German crimes, the court was almost exclusively dependent on witnesses and expert opinions of semi-officials, if not officials, from the “Institut für Zeitgeschichte,” Munich, and thus, were prejudiced men interested in prosecution. As far as the witnesses are concerned, most of them could neither be counted as unbiased nor uninfluenced, as they were subject to

the constraints imposed upon them by their governments (applying especially to all Eastern Bloc witnesses).

(1) “Die andere Seite im Auschwitz-Prozeß” (the other side of the Auschwitz prosecution), 1963/65. Dr. Hans Laternser, Seewald-Verlag

From this alone can be seen that the “Command Headquarters Orders” were not used to establish the truth in that trial but to misuse them, namely to inject interpretations into them that, while serving politically imperative wishful thinking, did not correspond with truth.

3. Evacuation of the camp

The introduction speaks of “liberation” of KL Auschwitz by the Red Army:

...a day, before the camp was evacuated by the approaching Soviet soldiers and most of the remaining inmates were sent on a death march.

Here too we have an unsolvable contradiction. In fact, during the evacuation, the detainees were given the choice to wait for the advancing Soviets or to flee with the Germans. According to survivor Primo Levi, 800 inmates, mostly incapable of marching, decided to stay in Auschwitz, but 20,000 others joined their German “mass murderers!”

The former Auschwitz detainee Elie Wiesel, highly acclaimed by mainstream historiography and later Nobel Peace Prize winner, who together with his father survived Auschwitz, described that episode in his book “La Nuit,” p. 7:

The decision was in our hands. For once we could decide our own destiny. We could both stay in the hospital, where I could register him (his father; comment b. author) as a patient or nurse, thanks to the doctor. Or we could follow the others. “Well, what will we do, father?” He remained silent. “Let’s be evacuated with the others,” I told him.

4. Danuta Czech

The introduction often refers to the books by Danuta Czech, in particular to “Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939 – 1945” (Calendar of events in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp 1939 - 1945) that contains the following information:

P. 282: Instruction to the commanders to prevent maltreatment.

P. 366: The mortality in the camps is to be lowered. Doctors are to monitor the diet. Work conditions are to be improved.

P. 428, March 2, 1943: Commander Höß emphasizes that the capacity for work of newly arriving Jews must be absolutely maintained (that means, they must be treated accordingly).

P. 904: Jewish inmates who are fit for work again are dismissed from the infirmary and reintegrated into the labor system.

Although these statements point to a labor camp instead of an extermination camp, the IfZ's basic tendency remains that Auschwitz was an extermination camp.

This contradiction is assessed by Dipl. Pol. Udo Walendy in “Historische Tatsachen No. 52” (Historical facts), p. 31, Verlag für Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung [publisher], as follows:

Danuta Czech acted officially on behalf of her Communist-Polish masters in the Auschwitz Museum. She belongs equally to the group of bad novelists and atrocity propagandists because she has not produced a single proof of a gassing victim, yet she lets millions disappear in “gas chambers.” Just like Wolfgang Benz and “his men”, she contents herself with the

simple, and constantly repeated assertion, “Sent into the gas.”

In Closing

All in all, we find that Germany is to be never historically unburdened from the well-known motives ascribed to it. This was the intention of our enemies from the beginning.

Even when the facts in “Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle Auschwitz...” rigorously shake up the imposed history view, the enemies of Germany will continue to defend, by all means, against freedom of science and freedom of opinion and will forbid evaluation of new insights, only to preserve their dogma. Not even obvious fables can throw them off their track, as aptly illustrated by the following example:

In 1985, the first Holocaust trial was held against Ernst Zündel in Toronto, Canada. He was defended by Douglas Christie and assisted by French professor Robert Faurisson as scientific-historical adviser. From the latter we have the course of events. It was also about the book of the Auschwitz survivor Rudolf Vrba “I Cannot Forgive,” whose bizarre tales about gassings served official “historians” as textbook but were denied by the accused, Ernst Zündel, and for good reasons.

With the questions that Prof. Faurisson had prepared, Douglas Christie cross-examined Vrba until he collapsed and meekly admitted that his Auschwitz stories were based on his - verbatim - “licentia poetarum,” that is, “poetic freedom!”

Prosecutor Griffiths was outraged, and the “eyewitness of the gas chambers,” debunked as storyteller, was defeated - for the time being.

Imagine for just a moment that in the FRG there would be no § 130 StGB and imagine lawyers could ask questions pertaining to gas chambers and the Holocaust in FRG courts without fear of themselves ending up in jail. What would then happen?

They know very well what would happen then: It would then be over with the “certainty” [of the Jewish Holocaust], and the historiography chapter of that time would have to be rewritten.

And because it cannot be what is not allowed to be, the show trials in the FRG continue, as is the norm, and the accused truth seekers are criminalized like perpetrators and not only objectivity but every decency falls by the wayside.

Prof. Dr. Frei at the IfZ [active in Israel and Germany], the leading author of a team compiling the “Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle Auschwitz...,” makes an effort to convey the semblance of science and integrity, but woe to those who do not share his speculations about the Command Headquarters Orders and conclude from them that Auschwitz was a work camp and not an extermination camp! They will be cut down with ugly polemics, as the 87-year-old historian, Ursula Haverbeck, has experienced.

In the Panorama [TV] presentation of April 23, 2015, Prof. Dr. Frei said among other things:

...That is amazing. So, I mean, this teenage-like ... BdM-like [Bund deutscher Mädel - Hitler Youth Girls] way and conduct obviously serves to satisfy inner psychological needs. In other words, that probably 16 year old at the end of the war, who then knew nothing and believed nothing, must defend her beloved Führer's innocence, obviously, still 70 years later. How else can one explain this.

This inevitably raises the question whether Prof. Dr. Frei also dared to accuse Britain's most famous Jewish journalist and globally esteemed Holocaust researcher, Gitta Sereny, of having “BdM-teenage like” attitudes and of having to “defend her beloved Führer and his innocence obviously even still seventy years later” because Mrs. Sereny announced:

Why in the world did all these people turn Auschwitz into a Holy Cow ...? Auschwitz was a terrible place - but it was not an extermination camp. (The Times, London, Wednesday, August 29, 2001).

Prof. Dr. Frei obviously has still not comprehended that this is basically neither about Hitler nor about Stalin, nor about an ethnic group or any other “God with us” idea but is simply about nothing but the truth; because only “The truth will set you free.” (John 8:32)

Notes

A digital edition [in German] of the “Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle Auschwitz 1940-45” can be obtained on the web at: <https://archive.org/details/Kommandanturbefehle>
That edition contains only the actual orders, without the comments of the IfZ. It states in the Foreword:

The comments of the IfZ, serving the defamation of the German people, and in that are an act of High Treason and Treason upon the nation according to § 90, f RStGB [Penal code of the German Empire] and § 91, b RStGB, are not part of this issue!

The original edition [by Prof. Frei, et al] of the “Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle Auschwitz 1940-45” is available at bookshops for a brazen and hard-to-surpass price. The high price of that book should probably guarantee the publishers that it remains in the darkness of history. This is one way how forged history thrives.

The author of this book has already made your work much easier by providing you with a collection of essential information. Nevertheless, a look at the rest of the commands can't hurt.

I had to chuckle about this command:

Picking lilac

I have noticed, and this is a legitimate complaint, that SS members tear off the flowers from the lilac shrubs in an almost incomprehensible and radical way. This vice has already taken on forms – and not only detainee commandos but also SS members are observed - where

not only bouquets but whole bushes are dragged into the camps or to their homes. I forbid inmates to take any lilac bouquet into the camp, and I expect from SS members that if they want lilac, that they cut it in a modest and most gentle way and not ravage and destroy the shrubs senselessly. In the interest of everyone, since these lilac bushes should serve sooner or later to embellish our entire camp, I expect all SS members to fully understand this measure. (KB No. 14/43), p. 270

I was saddened that the Auschwitz Commander had to alert his subordinates to that bad habit by an order. At the same time, that also shows that the SS men were only human.

To even consider imagining that these SS men massacred millions of Jews in a devilish manner is totally illogical!

Note also this command:

Medical condition of detainees

In some camps, the illness of inmates has risen enormously. The camp leaders, rapport commanders, and labor service commanders have to check illness conditions of the inmates constantly and have malingerers checked by the 1. Camp Doctor. (KB No. 6/44), p. 438.

This order unambiguously proves that it can only be horror fables when they tell time and time again: “The sick and weak were instantly sent to the gas!”



Auschwitz Infirmary with Catholic and Protestant Sisters as well as Red Cross Nurses

Take the trouble to review all the other facts that are not consistent with the dogmas of the “Holocaust Religion.”

In closing, here are some sentences from the “Ten Commandments of the Holocaust Religion,” written by Prof. Robert Faurisson:

1. You will put into your head that the absolute evil is embodied in the “Nazi” and the absolute good in his “Jewish victim.” You will inundate the Jews with your honors and sacrifices. The “Nazi,” however, you will slander and persecute to the end of the earth and to the end of times.
3. With eyes of faith, you will believe in all the testimonies of the countless ones rescued from the

“Holocaust.” If, by some misfortune, a testimony proves to be utmost false, you will reply: “That is irrelevant, for if the narrative comes from the heart, then the concepts of truth and lie are no longer valid.”

9. In the name of commemoration, you will demand more and more money and ever more war crusades against the new Hitlers, of whom there are countless ones who have weapons of mass destruction - made of tin. You will demand Holocausts, but Holocausts of the Goyim! Repeat after me, “We need money, more and more money!” Or, “The more I cry, the more I cash in. The more I collect, the more I cry.” Or, further, “Wars, always wars and more wars! That’s good for Shoah business and the Holocaust industry.” In response to your prayer, Yahweh will stop the sun’s orbit around the earth to prolong the massacre of the Goyim throughout the whole day. Yahweh will recognize his own. The future that is prepared this way for us is beautiful. Long live the obligatory doctrine of the Shoah!

